the lofty tower adjoining, from which they wise not to be surpassed for grandear, beauty, and variety in the United Kingdom—commanding, as it does, views of Kingstown Harbor and the Wicklow Mountains, Howth, and the Bay of Dublin, the city and the luxuriant valley of the Liffey, forming, when viewed from the several facedes of the tower, so many distinct pictures, each vying with the other in beauty and perfection. Her Majesty and his royal highness expressed their warmest admiration of the scenery. After paying a visit of more than half an hour's duration, Her Majesty, the Prince, the royal children, and the rest of the distinguished party prepared to return, and while the cerriages were being brought around the Queen and Prince Albert again catered into familiar conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Dargan, of whom they took leave most graciously on depart gan, of whom they took leave most graciously on departing for the viceregal lodge. In returning, the royal party proceeded at a quick pace by the roate leading through Kilmeinham to the park, and arrived at the lodge at shortly after seven o'clock. Thus ended the first visit ever paid by the Queen to an untitled subject.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The war in Combo is to a certain degree at an end. The king permitted all to pass through his dominions, unmolested, and the inhabitants at Sabbajee, and of the territory ceded to the British are seeking the protection of the Governor of the Gambia, and settling down quietly at Sabbajee or on grants of land given to them. Discharg-

lested, and the inhabitants at Sabbajee, and of the territory coded to the British, are seeking the protection of the Governor of the Gambia, and settling down quietly at Sabbajee, or on grants of land given to them. Discharged soldiers and old pensioners are to be located in military villages in different directions throughout British Combo. The most important effect, and happiest result produced by the recent successful expedition, is a manifest desire evinced by several African potentates to induce Governor O Comor to become arbitrator between hostile parties, proposing to abide by his decision, and terminate the sangulary fouds which for years have been devastating the countries, and destroying the people. Dambraunko, King of Barra, sent his son to the Governor of the Gambia to solicit he would judge between the king and a powerful tributary chief, named Jawlior, who, aided by the King of Bedaba, a monarch of vast influence, has been in open rebellion for four yoars, resisting the attacks of his lawful sovereign, whose army is composed chiefly of mercenaries, the Tillabunco tribe. African Scoiss. The civil war in Barra has checked all cultivation, crushed commerce, producing more or less serious injury to the merchants, traders, and settlers in the river Gambia.

Governor O'Comor dispatched his special messenger and interpreter to the contending parties, who have agreed to meet at Bathurst and make peace, Dumbasunko and Jawlior leaving their respective camps at the same hour with the escort by the Governor. The King of Badaba declines to aid the rebel chief longer, as his Majesty desires to obey the Governor's wish for peace.

On state occasions the King of Barra travels with 500 attendants, and 200 wives. Governor O'Comor has limited country, well populated, and with abundant internal resources. Its adjacent position to our colony readers it of great importance to us; and if peace be restored and established, the Commerce of Gambia must become rapidly and greatly sugmented.

Amarra Yanner, and Assocmana Fo

The rainy season has not yet fully set in.

(Western (Plymouth) Courier.

LATER FROM TURKS ISLAND-By the arrival of the brig Samuel French, Capt. Carr, from Grand Turk, we have received advises to Sept. 4. We learn from Capt. Carr that salt was very scarce, and selling at 15 cents per bushel. Capt. C. also reports that three seamen belonging to his brig were arrested and discharged by an unlawful and arbitrary act of the Judge of the Superior Court of Turks Island. Wednesday, August 31, they were ledged in the common prison at Grand Turk, for wanton insubordination on board of his brig, and were there to remain until the vessel should be ready to depart from the colony on her homeward voyage

While he was at Salt Key, a distance of nine miles, the Chief Justice released these men, without consulting the law and without his knowledge, or the consent or knowledge of the United States Consul. His vessel in consequence was detained three days at Grand Key. The Judge positively refused to give any reason for such proceedings. He was, therefore, compelled to return home without the three sea-

THE APPEAL OF AN EXILE.

A volunteer for the Freedom of Europe against Napoleon Great, in 1813 14-15; next a Hungarian Hussar, rising to the rank of Colonel, and (after thirty-five years' service in the Hungarian Cavalry of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary), a General in 1848: In the first constitutional and independent Hungarian Ministry, the Minister of War in 1848 and 1849; the founder and institutor of the first Military Academy in 1848; and after his resignation, the director of military education throughout Hungary; an exile in Turkey; "internet" or detained at Kutahia, Asia Minor in 1830-51; prescribed, and by the clemency of the chivalrous young Emperor of Austria, hanged at Perth, in September, 1851, and nevertheless the here signed

CORDIALLY GREETS the public of the United States, and Cordially Greets the public of the United States, and informs them that the above individual, in his new shape as a "fallen greatness," becoming tired of the social conficiency of the People there—at least, till France becomes the France of 1789 or 1848, instead of lifty lamouting the past, thought of taking shelter of the hospitable soil of the Great Republic, the safe harbor of every seeker of liberty of action, the great country for freedom, the sympathizer with the hierties of all nations, and as the writer wishes and hopes, very soon the defender of them. to.

It is true that the distinguished and meritorious Journal of Commerce has already acquaimed the public, in its issue of the 30th of August last, with his previous career as a soldier. It is also stated that the above mentioned individual had arrived in New York; that his mounting was and is to become a modest citizen of this powerful

as a soldier. It is also stated that the above mentioned individual had arrived in New York; that his intention was and is to become a modest citizen of this powerful Union, and so regain with the spade and the prusing kolfo, what he has lost with arms. But as all that was only generally told, he now thinks it not improper at once and specially to explain more fully his intentions, than they were mentioned in that able commercial juernal. That he believed as every beginning in Europe is hasd and grievous—(as witness all the philosophers, who from the creation of the World till now, are still in search of it, kere, on the western shores of the Atlantic Ocean, that beginning would be found easier.

Alas! after nearly a month of running, sailing and rail waying, he finds that between the degrees of North lait thee 3b and 40, the "beginning is as difficult as elsewhere, if any one is not accompanied from Europe by a Rothechid or Baring, or some such lord of a "strong "chest." Never mind! if the writer was young and robust, then he had not wasted a sheet of paper, but had begun, like the giant of the Tartaron fields of mythology, by rolling, not so much rocks as barrels, and nevertheless had not despaired of sooner obtaining a competence than the former did to the summit of the mountain. But as he is rather advanced in age, and consequently not capaple of andertaking hard work, then he wishes to make the public

rather advanced in age, and consequently not capaple andertaking hard work, then he wishes to make the put

andertaking hard work, then he wishes to make the public acquainted with the various knowledge he has picked up during a wandering of fifty years in this work, in order to be useful to his new fatherland.

It still remains his intention, if possible, to become an agriculturist, as, from his own knowledge, and that of his gallant companion and friend, Col. Katona, a practical and elever agriculturist,—they both, by obtaining from 6 to 12 acres of ground, could very well cultivate and pochaps improve, the older, and possibly establish and domesticate some new products. But if they should fail, with their limited means,—then he believes it not impropor to state what ather qualifications they possess in order to be useful to the country.

ther qualifications they possess in order to be useful to the country.

As was previously mentioned, they find both served long in the cavalry; and particularly by having been thassars (who by their skill and gallantly are appreciated throughout the world) they are acquainted, in the follost same, with all relating to the proper and scientific management of the horse, including bree-fling, taning, keeping and feeding; equitation, driving with two or four houses, bridling, shoeing, veterinary treatment, and so on.

It naturally follows, that they can conscientiously say they can teach, in the most approved method, equitation to ladies and gentlement. Especially they are capable of teaching and improving the equitation of the cavalry of the State militia, with an improved management of both their hand and fire-arms. They could instruct them how to tame and train their younger horses, to ride with more asperance, and finally, impart the art of teaching others, &c., &c.

THE PUGET'S SOUND RAILROAD SURVEY.

St. PAUL, Minnesota, Sept. 8, 1853.

By the return of some guides who had engaged to conduct Gov. Stevene's Expedition to the Yellow Stone, we have a very full report of the progress of the work, and the topography and geography of the country for 700 miles of actual survey. The entire party arrived at Fert Union, 48° N. latitude, longitude 1934, the last of July, and encamped near the confluence of the Yellow Stone with the Missouri. Here Gov. Stevens took eight days to refit and adjust matters, preparatory to the mountain survey. On the 8th of August the train was again in motion, the Governor having first taken occasion to thank his men for their activity, perseverance and fidelity, offering to any who were weary, or discon-Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. casion to thank his men for their activity, perseverance and fidelity, offering to any who were weary, or discontented an honorable discharge. The men, 105 in number, well armed and provisioned for 100 days, were enthusiastic to prosecute the survey and set forward with alacrity, ready to encounter the obstacles of nature or the treachery of the Blackfeet Indians. Excellent guides for the mountains had been secured, who gave strong assurances that every part of the train could be carried through the mountain, and that by the 16th of August they would have reached an Indian village on the Western declivity.

The train arrived at Fort Union in excellent health and spirits, having fallen in with buffalo and elk a short distance west of the he head waters of the Red River of the North. In places the herds were so large that the train was obliged to halt and let them pass. A private letter says, hundreds of thousands might be seen stretching like a dark ridge off against the horizon. One moving mass detained the train three hours,

seen stretching like a dark ridge on against the surger.

One moving mass detained the train three hours, since to push into their lines might, in case of fright have been attended with fatal consequences.

Now we come to the great point, which next to the welfare of the company of surveyors most nearly interests Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennterests Minnesota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Wisconsin terests Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and the Eastern States. Can a road be built from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Puget's Sound' I have before stated that from the Government Reports made from previous surveys over a large par of Minnesota, we already knew the topography of the country from Fon du Lac on Lake Superior to the Red River of the North. We now have the route of survey extended to the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains and have not with not a sizela survey extended. The vey extended to the vicinity of the Rocky Montainas, that have met with not a single serious obstruction. The Cheyenne River will present the greatest obstruction but can be bridged, or ferried, or possibly avoided by bearing south. One long stretch of plain, with bu little variation, reaching for 700 miles, then add the inland sea navigation from Fon du Lac to Buffalo near-ly 1,000 miles more, and should we be compelled to center a vast amount of capital in pushing a road through the mountains, from the very moderate ex-pense of constructing so many hundreds of miles free from obstruction, we can afford large outlays to accom-

plish this object.

The country is reported to be charmingly beautiful and exceedingly fertile, with much more timber than they were prepared to meet. The Assimbons were very civil, and no difficulties are apprehended from the Blackfeet. Why shall we not have this northern route? Nature has made the country, as if to order for a rail-The distance is shorter, the country through which it would pass more arable and fertile than far-ther south. In fact, the geology and the face of the country are much the same as Minnesota, and any one who says aught against the productiveness and salubrity of this region labors under a mistake.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Morning Express Train on the New York Central Railroad, going West, while standing at the Oneida Depot, was run into by a freight train going in the same direction. The passenger cars were badly shattered, and Mr. Buckley Thatcher, of Medway County, Ohio, was instantly killed Eany of the passengers were badly injured; some, it is thought, fatally. Amang them, Patrick Wall, of Manches ter, had both his thighs broken, and his brother was badly infured in the feet. Mr. John Vaughin, of Syracuse, had both thighs fractured; and Mr. Edward Jewett, of New Haven, was severely injured about the head. The express train was behied time

NEWS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN SHERBORN, MASS .- About 8

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN SHERBORN, MASS.—About Sign 9 o'clock last night, a frightful murder was committed in Sherborn, which for brutality and ferocity finds only a parellel in the Taylor murder, which happened in Natick, just one year ago, and about three miles distant from the scene of the present massacre. The victims are Mr. Reuben Cousins, a farmer, and his wife; and the perpetrator of the act is one John Chapman. Mr. Cousins was about 70 years of age, and his wife is about the same age.

We have been enabled from various sources to obtain the following particulars: It appears that Chapman called at the house of Mr. Cousins to inform him that his son, a man of between twenty five and thirty years of age, halbeen thrown from his wagen and badly injured, and required his assistance. Mr. Cousins was in bod, but his wife was sitting up knitting; she went and informed her husband of the circumstance, and he accordingly dressed himself, and in company with Chapman left the house to mature preparations for the assistance of his son. Just as he get outside the door, Chapman struck him on the back part of the head with an axe, causing instant death. His budy was found about 9 o'clock, laying on the back, with a bridle in one hand, and a measure containing outs lying near by. Chapman then returned to the house, where he found Mrs. Cousins sitting in a chair, near a table, continuing her knitting. He struck her on the front part of the head with the axe, creating a frightful gash across the right temple, and extending to the eyes. The force of the blow knocked her on the floor, where she was found shortly afterward, but life was not extends.

Chapman, who immediately fleed. During the strangle the Irishman was struck over the head by some implement in the head of the marderer, and severely injured. As it was dark at the time, it was impossible for the Irishman to recognize the person with whom he was strangling. So desperate was the struggle between them, that they maked out of the chamber, through the room where Mr. Cousins lay, thence through another room to the back door of the house, where Chapman yielded up possession of the ax.

The ax with which the deed was committed was the property of the murdered man, but how it came in possession of the Alama, and shortly after persons were searching for the murder ri all directions, but without success.

Die, S. and A. A. Whitney, of Framingham, were called upon to attend Mrs. C., who recovered her onscionaness and pronounced Chapman to be the assassin. It is the opinion of the physicians that she cannot survive.

Mr. Cousins is said to have been worth between \$10,000 and \$12,000, and it is supposed had at least \$1,000 on hand in his house. It is highly probable that the murder was committed with the intention of gaining possession of this sem.

The story told by Chapman, that Mr. Cousins's son was jured, was a fabrication, got up no doubt for the purpose enticing him from the house, the better to accomplish e murder.

of enticing him from the house, the better to accomplish the marder.

Chapman is a young man, not yet twenty one years of age. At one time he lived with Mr. Cousins, and was perfectly familiar with the house and its contents. Subsequently he held a situation for four or five months in the refreshment room of the Framingham Depot, but was discharged from there in consequence of being too frequent in his visits to the money-drawer. At the time of the marder be was living with Mr. Leland, in Sherborn.

One of the persons engaged in the search made inquiries for him at the house of Mr. Leland, at 3 o clock this morning, when it was ascertained that he had not been at home during the night. A brother, who also lives with Mr. Leland, said he went out in the evening to buy a pair of boots, but could not account for his long absence.

Chapman is a native of Maine, and has resided in and about Sherborn for a year or more. He is give feet six inches in hight, dark complexion, black early hair, full face and rather dark or hazel eyes. The Selectmen have offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of the marderer.

murderer.

An inquest on the body of Mr. Cousins is now being hold by Ceroner Wheeler of Framingham.

There are now about one hundred persons engaged in scarching for the marderer, but as he had about three hours' start of his pursuers, it is probable they will not succeed in capturing him.

The above are the full particulars of the transaction as

near as at present can be ascertained. [Bos. Trav., 15th. ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF MR. AND MRS.

COUSINS

Bosrox, Friday, Sept. 16, 1853.

The murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Consins was acrossed last night in a barn in Sherborn, about a mile from Cousin's house, but denies that he murdered him.

The Corener's inquest over the body of Cousins, returned

true, but how be is to be remunerated for telegraphing to his friends and for the other expenses, does not appear. Suppose Mr. Clark had not been in the city, and the claim ant of the slave had been nawaling to wait; or that one of

our realous Commissioners had been on the Bench! The

our resieur Commissioners had been on the Berch? The following is the calistance of the story:

A gentleman from Mayaville, Kentacky, named Jeromah S. Ballenger, when walking slong ith st., throught that he recognized in the proprietor of a barber shop there, a dure that escaped from him some ten years ago. In the afternoon Deputy United States Marshal Black, appeared at the barber shop and arrested the alleged fugitive, who good the name of George Brown. The negro was but little concerned, and walked to the Commissioner's O fine with a jovial sir. He said he knew that he could prove that he was free born, and he could not, consequently, be in danger of losing his liberty. Mr. Bailenger was not absolutely positive, but if this George Brown and his Mase whe not identical, there was between them the most remarkable resemblance that ever came to his knowledge. The alleged fugitive sent telegraphic dispatches to his friends in varieus parts, to come and prove his free birth.

Brown claimed to have been born in Vinceanes, and it was learned that Mr. Geo. J. Clark, from that place, who knew him well, was in the city. After a short delay Mr. Clark appeared, and expressed himself mach surprised to see Brown, whom he had known from a small hoy, under arrest. Clark with the attorneys in the case—Col. Chambers for Mr. Ballenger and Judge Key for Brown—and Mr. Ballenger and Judge Key for Brown—and Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain knowledge.

Upon this the Commissioner announced that George Brown, the alleged fugitive, was discharged.

The Laverpool Cattle Trade.—We find the following interesting item in an English paper. The number, in

THE LAVERPOOL CATTLE TRADE.—We find the following interesting item in an English paper. The number, in cluding horses is set down at 8,000 animals per week. The number of butcher animals in this City is over 20,000 per week. The population of New-York may be set down at 600,000 and Liverpool 300,000. There is one statement in this account which will surprise every one who looks upon Ireland as a land of starvation. It seems much the largest portion of the supply of Liverpool comes from Ireland. The

perion of the supply of Liverpool comes from freshed. The papears that the number of cattle, sheep, lambs, and pigs brought here from the 1st of January to the 16th of August, of the present year, was 257,000 head, to which may be added 3,354 horses. Supposing the import to proceed in the same ratio, the total importation of the year would no be less than 400,000 head, or nearly 8,000 animals per week. The numbers of each kind of animal imported, to the 16th August, was as follows: Cattle, 39,905; sheep, 113,149; pigs, 57,705; lambs, 25,701; calves, 674; horses, 3,354. Much the largest portion of the cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs and horses brought into Liverpool are Irish; this year 214,490 out of 290,783. The rest are brought coastwise from Seatland, Wales, Cumberland, or the Isle of Man. Foreign cattle, of which the Londoners receive so many, are scarcely known in Lancashire, the sea voyage from Holland and Holstein being too long. From some cause—either the disease among cattle and sheep, or greater consumption of butcher meat in the districts from which this town draws its supplies—the import of cattle has not been so great this very as less. This very is less. This very is a less that its supplies—the import of cattle has not been so great this very as less. This very is a less that it is a large to the latent to the cattle has not been so great this very as less. This very is a less that it is a large to the latent has the latent less. butcher meat in the districts from which this town draws its supplies—the import of cartle has not been so great this year as last. This year it amounts to 260,783 in rather less than eight months, while last year it amounted to 280,815 in

The Middleton Sentinel gives the following particulars of the recent attempt to throw off the cars upon the railroad

the recent attempt to throw off the cars upon the railroad near that city:

On Friday evening last as the last train was proceeding to Berlin, when between East Berlin and the station, the cow-catcher struck the stump of a tree whichhad been put on to the rails, breaking it badly. The train, fortunately escaping being thrown off the track. The cold blooded villains, failing in their first attempt, it appears must have gone immediately to work and placed the stump again on the track, and braced it with chestnut rails from the fence, and in addition placed some stone on the track, so that no less than six obstructions were found in the distance of about 80 rods—with a view to throw the cars off the track on their return, between 9 and 10 o clock, P. M. But the Conductor and Engineer being on the look out, the train was stopped before coming in collision with the obstructions, and they were removed. The cars did not reach the dept here until an hour or more later than usual. One of the rails was forced up about three inches at one end, by means of a fence rail. Fence rails were placed between the timbers of a bridge, and projected up. In all, there were some 6 or 8 obstructions placed on the rails, and at a road crossing, a lot of stones were thrown on the sides of the rail, so that the wheels might be thrown off the track.

STRANGE THEATRICALS.—"A theater is now playing nightly to good houses in Terre Haute. The Prairie City speaks of their performance as being anything but excellent."

Does it go about the streets, playing to the "good houses of that goodly town upon the highland of the Wabash?
If it does, how does it go? What are the means of locomotion? They have a Railroad there, does it go about upon the Railroad? What does it play? "It is playing nightly. Is that a tune, or is it only the time ! What did the house do that the editor of The Prairie City should say, "their performances are anything but excellent?" throw stones at the theater while it was playing, or did they only throw mud! They have mud in that part of the West. We have seen that. We have seen other strange things in our life, but we never saw a theater play to good

The Chattanoaga Advertiser proposes to erect a monunument to Benj. Franklin, the Printer, and says:

This monument should be erected by the Press. Long
neglected by corporations, societies, and the like, let the
Press commence the work, and it will erect a noble shaft,
by adopting the following plan: Every paper published
weekly only, give one dollar; every semi-weekly, two dollars; every tri-weekly, three dollars, and overy daily, six
or seron dollars, according to the number of issues each
week. Monthlies, semi-monthlies and irregular issues pay
accordingly, but nothing less than a dollar received from a
newspaper publisher. This plan would raise ten or tweaty
thousand dollars in the Union, and would not be felt in the
lenst, by the individual publishers. It is a matter of surprise that it has been neglected thus long, and by the cooperation of the various papers in the States, it can be
brought about in a mouths time, so far as funds are concerned. A society can be formed in Philadelphia of accinct A society can be formed in Philadelphia of ac members, by the printers, and every contribution be entered on the register, with the amount opposite his name, with
the name of the paper, also, in another column.
Agitate this question, neighbors, and the plan is accounplished.
We have three dollars for the enterprise.

SHEEP AND LAMES AT THE RENSSELEAR COUNTY FAIR.

-The Troy Whig says:

The Troy Whig says:

"Among the lot of Sheep on the ground, yesterday-were four backs of the French Merino breed, from Cambridge, Washington Co., the property of G.W. McKee, E.q., of that place. Two of these Sheep were imported. One of them, three years old, weighs nearly 300 pounds, and possesses a quantity and quality of wool such as we have rever before seen on a carcase. The two-year old, weighs about 210, and carries a fleece, not less remarkable for texture and beauty. The younger sheep though less in weight, have the same general characteristics. Ewes of this blood shear from 15 to 35 pounds."

The Sheep will remain on the ground to day, and we hope will be examined by farmers who are disposed to improve

will be examined by farmers who are disposed to improve the quality of their flocks. Wool growing, particularly fine wood, is becoming such an important branch of American Husbandry that every opportunity to look at such animals as these described by The Whig, should be embraced by

as these described by The Whag, should be staturated by farmers.

A Full Full Hagan.—A gentleman from Cincinnati has just related an incident which is worth recording. Coming up from Sandusky, he observed on beard the boat a colored girl, or young woman, with a little child that was nearly white. A plainly dressed gentleman came on board the boat with them, and our friend rather thought he might be her husband; for though dark, she was quite proty. The man was white. At Malden the man went on where, but the woman remained on board till a colored citizen of Malden asked her if she was not a fugilive slave. She an ewered in the affirmative, and immediately followed him above. Our informant, observing this, followed them and inquired the particulars, which she readily related. She had been the property of a young man in Covington Ky, to whem she was wife as well as slave. He was the father of her child, and was very kind to her. He went to California, and left her behind at Covington. Subsequently he returned, and told her he was going again to California, and should take her with him. She was a little afraid of this new arrangement. She would willingly remain with and should take her with him. She was a little afraid of this new arrangement. She would willingly remain with him there; but she would not go to California willingly. He threatened to sell her to a trader, but she did not be-lieve he would do it. It soon came to her ears, however, that she had been sold—and that her former master was preparing to leave for California with her child, and she was to go down the river. Like Elliza Harris, she would remain where she was, contented, with her child. But, like Mrs. Stowe sheroine, she would do and dare anything rather than be separated from her child. That night she crossed the river, and here she was now, in a land underather than be separated from her child. That night she crossed the river: and here she was now, in a land undished by chartel slavery—a free woman. It would not be expedient to say how she came; but, if this paragraph should meet the eye of the Kentucky owner; he may be assured that his Hagar and her Ishnasel are among friends, the Dr. (our informant) says the child was very beautiful. Pethaps the chivalric Kentuckian would do well to come and take up his residence in Canada West, with his wife and child Look to four School Books |- The people of the South

Bostos, Friday, Sept. 16, 1833.

The murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Consins was a rested last night in a barn in Sherborn, about a mile from Consin's house. He confesses to having called Consins out of his house, but denies that he murdered him.

The Coroner's inquest over the body of Consins, returned a werdlet of murder against Chapman. Mrs. Consins, at last accounts, was still living, but little hopes were entertained that she would survive much longer.

ANOTHER PORTIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Cincinneth Commercial gives the particulars of a case which came up on the 13th inst., in which the alleged fugitive escaped it is true, but how he is to be remanarized for telegraphing to

THE LATE APPEAR AT SOMEASET.—A gentlemen who has just arrived from Somerset, gives us the following parieulers of the rist at that place:

has just arrived from Sameract, gives as the following particulars of the riot at that place.

During the performence on Wednesday several Irishmen annoyed the nationee by smaking sizes. The continual whose business it was to sent visitors, &c., under the canvas, requested politicly that they should desist smoking, as it gave annoyance to some in the antisence. In reply to which he received a very rough asswer, and immediately a mob attacked him and carried him outside of the tent, and it was with great difficulty that his life was saved from the vengeance of his assailants; this proved a signal for a general attack. The mob proceeded to the Armory, which contained 200 stand of arms, ammunition, and a six pound camon, of which they possessed themselves, and renewed the attack, tiring at every one they thought was connected with the exhibition. One of Mr. Welch's men, a quiet, inedicative man, was found brutally murdered in an alicy in the rear of that tent, having received a guashet wound in the abdomen. One Irishman was found dead in the street. The mob upset every wagen on the street. Fortunately a little box spiked the big gun with a round file, which disabled that instrument of death. The greatest excitement prevailed and many lives may be lest, before the mob can be subdued. The Governor telegraphed the Sheriff of the County to retake the State arms at all hazards. Cantain Graham seem

arms have been recovered, and all is now quiet

Welch's man and the ringleader of the rist. The public arms have been recovered, and all is now quiet.

The Wheeling Gorette has an account of the arrest of the Fostmaster at Henrysburg, Belmont county. Ohio, named Eaton, and his daughter, an educated and accomplished young lady, for robbing the mails. Far several ments assigned as had been aroused, and the secret mill agent, having learned that a marked bill had been passed by Eaton's daughter, went to the village, but found that the suspected parties had fied. Obtaining what information he could, he started in parault. Seven or eight miles travel brought to view a beautiful little extrage, before the door of which a gay and laughing group was assembled, whiling away the time right merrily. He defected the fugitives as part of the company, and walking into their midst, startledthem with the announcement.—You are my prisoners." The ladies shrieked, and their male friends coared, but all to no purpose. During the night, however, Eaton escaped leaving his daughter in the hands of the officers, who took her Steubenville. She is represented as young, handsome and intelligent, and had been engaged in arranging her dresses for her marriage with one of the wealthiest men in that section of the country, which was to have taken place the next week.

The story is going all over the country, by telegraph and newspapers, that the carpet bag lost by Mr. Dodge, President of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, contained \$15,000 in money and money's equivalent. The trath is the bag did not contain a single dollar's worth of anything that a thief could use. The story of its value was told to induce vigorous measures for its recovery. The loss of its contents would have put the railroad to some inconvenience—nothing more. They consisted of deeds, reports, leases, etc., with a dirty shirt and a half a dozen nieg peaches. We had prepared for publication "The Tale of the lost Corpet bag, with a Moral," but the whole affair was too ridiculous to be noticed at length. The moral isw

to yourself. [N. H. Patriot.

The Frost—Cors.—The Joliet Democrat states that the late frost did much more damage than was at first imagined, and that it has quite rained the Corn crop in the north-western part of Will County. Around Plainfield thousands of acres are totally blasted. At least a third of the crop of the County is lost, while Backwheat is totally destroyed. We hear of few similar complaints in Northern Illinois. Generally, the Corn crop is unusually fine, while south as far as La Saile and below that, Corn. Buckwheat and Potatoes never booked so well since Illinois is a State, and the product of all will be entirely unprecedented.

A Powenful Pump... The Norristown (Pa.) Free Press says that a house in that town are manufacturing, for the use of a silver mining company in New Leon, Mexico, an improved Cornish engine and pumps, of greater power and capacity for mining purposes than has ever been built in this country.

The engine is as follows: 150 horse power; cylinder 60 inches in diameter: 10 feet stocks, to be provided with the

inches in diameter: 10 feet stroke, to be worked with three of West's improved boilers, and has sufficient power to work the necessary pumps to the depth of one thousan feet, and will discharge see gallons of water per minut. The first pump in the shaft will be a "plunger lift." of 2-

The first pump in the shaft will be a "planger lift" of 240 feet.

The Cleveland Herold tells of two gentlemen of that city who had been to the "Five Mile Lock" shooting, got in their buggy to return home, and one of them lighted a cigar with a piece of punk. When they arrived at the tumpike gate, two miles from the city, he unbuttoned his coat and put his hand in his pantaloous pocket for some change, but quickly withdrew it, burned. This pocket, portions of his woolen and cotton shirts and parts of his vest were burned, and the fire had heated a flask in his breast pocket so hot that he could not hold it without burning his band. The flask contained a pound of ponder?

The Missouri River has opened for itself a new out let into the Mississippi. On Saturday week it cut a new mouth or debouche into the Mississippi, across the point of land lying about half a mile above where it has run of lata vests. It now strikes the Mississippi in a direction which is likely to prevent the washing of the Illinois or eastern shore to any indivious extent. At the last accounts, two stransers had passed through the new chute, and this may now be regarded as the main channel of the Missour.

The Mississippi Times, (Helly Springs) of the 1st Septen her, comes to us with the following announcement:—

"The most astonishing parturition recorded in the annals of the human race, we are informed, occurred last week in the vicinity of Salem, Tippah county, in this state. Our information is from a gentleman of veracity, who states that a lady of that neighbourhood has just become the mother of seven children at one brick?"

The Selam Mines, Gazette axes. It is well known, and

the mother of seven children at one britk!

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says. It is well known, and very much to be regretted, that Mr. Lawrence considers it to be his duty to devote himself for the present to his private affairs, which, from their magnitude, may well be supposed to require his attention, after so many years of eninterrupted devotion to the public service, and that no persuasion could induce him to accept the office of Governor at the tresent time.

The Louisville papers announce the death, on the 3th ast, at his residence in Shelby County, Ky., of Major callend, in his 92th year. He was been near Fredericks arg. Va., in August, 1759; moved to Kentucky in 1779; rved in the war of the Ecvolution, and also of the war of 1819, and was repeatedly a member of the Legislature (Kentucky.) The Editor of The Galena Jeffersonian, who is a docto

or trade, gives it as his deliberate advise that whisky ald not be drunk in warm weather. He is equally dedon another point, viz: that it should never be drank up the weather is not warm.

when the weather is not warm.

E. A. Hannagan, Ex United States Senator, recently joined the Temple of Honor at Covington, Indiana. It will be recedited that he killed his brother in law, about a year ago, in a fit of drunkenness.

AID TO NEW-ORLEANS.

tached to Theater, gratuateouty.

A Little Girl, to the poor orphana per New-Yr Herald...

Shier & Oliver, per du... Shier 4 Caver, per do.
Chica's
Ercokiva Museum
T. H. Naw baldy
John N. Genin, Nos. 14s and 51s Broadway, profit for one
one day, for the widows and orphans.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS, J. O. WOODERFF, Committee.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1833.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c. THIS EVENING.

ENTERTAINMENTS, by. THIS EPENING.

ROTHER BULLE OF THE FORMALING AND A Low Charge at Nihibra.

THE BULLE OF THE FORMALING AND A Low Charge at the Broadway.

Lowyres, "Due in the lank" and "Low On Millington" at Benton's.

SHE STOOMS CHARGE AND A THIS INTERIOR AND AND AND ALLEY CON'S CHARGE THOM NORTH PIETE AND A THE NAME AND A MARKET PLAN FARMALING AND A CONTRACT AND A CONTRACT

fre warm, federg into a night that might have schemed a

SATURDAY NIGHT.—What blessed things Saturday Nights are, and what would the world do without them! Those breathing moments in the tramping march of life; those little twilir his in the broad and garish glare of noon, when pale yesterdays look beautiful through the shadows and faces "changed" long ago, smile sweetly again in the hush when one remembers "the old folks at home," and the old fashioned fire, and the old arm chair, and the little brother

that died, and the little sister that was "translated." Saturday Nights make people human; set their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do, before the world turned them into war drums, and jarred them to pieces with

The ledger closes with a climb; the iron-doored vanits come to with a bang; up go the shutters with a will; click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday Night, and business breathes free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has been sjar all the week gently closes behind him, the world is shut out. Shut out? Shut in, the rather. Here are his treasures after all, and not in the vault, and not in the book-save the record in the old family Bible-and not in

Maybe you are a Bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poofellow! Saturday Night's nothing to you, just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed, but above all true-eyed—get a little home, no matter how little, and a little sofa, just to hold two, or two-and a half, and then get the two, or the two and a half in it, of a Satur

and then get the two, or the two-and-a-half in it, of a Satur-day Night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God and take courage. The dim and dusty shops are swept up; the hammer is thrown down, the apron is doffed, and Labor hastens with a light step, hemeward bound. 'Saturday Night," feebly murmurs the languishing, as she

turns wearily upon her couch, "and is there another to

"Sainrday Night, at last!" whispers the Weeper above the dying, "and it is Sunday to morrow, and to morrow!"

CASTLE GARDEN last night had a brilliant audience for Julien's Concert, which was characterized as usual by the splendor of the performances, and the enthusiasm of the NIBLO'S THEATER.-The new pantomime entitled Me

dina, or a Dream of Reality, was produced on Thursday evening with unequivocal success, before an audience as we are informed of more than two thousand six hundred persons. In all the requisite accessories this piece is perhaps most perfect of its kind yet produced, even at Niblo's Garden long celebrated for its pantomimes. The scenic is evident that neither money nor labor has been spared to It was received with very render the piece effective. hearty applause, and will be repeated this evening, and on three nights of next week.

ITALIAN OPERA -The next week promises to be brilliant in music, as the Opera will commence on Monday at N. blo's, under Max Maretzek. Rehearsals had been pur sucd diligently in view of several novelties which are coming. At no period has the ensemble of the Italian Opera been so good. The persons engaged in it are so thoroughly practiced together, that it moves like a unit. The Company ill embrace the first class artists. THE INGRAHAM TESTIMONIAL .- At the last meeting of the

gentlemen having this business in charge, several reports were made. One that the Mayor refused to preside over a meeting preposed to be held in Metropolitan Hall; another that they could not get Tammany Hall. Letters were read from Joseph Garibaldi, &c. The following speakers were appointed to address the meeting: Lorenzo B. Shepherd. hn Van Burce, James T. Brady, James McKeon, George Fanctoft, Edward Everett, Ogden Hoffman, Thomas Francis

The Convention of Librarians, now being held in the University, will repair in a body, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Georama in Broadway, to hear Mr. Basvann's ex planatory Historical Lecture on the Holy Land illustrated

Abstingnce Society was held last Thursday evening in Rev. Mr. Howe's Church, corner of Sixth st. and Second av., Mr. Duncan, the President, in the chair. Stirring addresses were made by Messrs. H. H. Jessup, J. L. Lyons and T. N. Haskell, of the Theological Seminary, and Rev. F. S. Howe. The proceedings throughout were of a very interesting character. A large number of persons enrolled their names as members of the Society. It is hoped that this movement so auspiciously begun, in a Ward containing 50,000 inhabitants, and in which only one other Temperance organization exists, will receive the hearty encouragement and support of all temperance men in that rum-cursed section of our City. The Society adjourned to meet in the same place on Friday evening, the 30th inst.

At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Neal Dow Total Abstinance Society, holden Sept. 15, 1853, at No. 144 Fifth av., Wendell Phillips was made an honorary member of the Society.

A stabbing case occurred last night, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Cross and Little Water sts., in the Five Points. A young Italian stabbed a small boy in four places. His wounds will prove fatal. The Italian was arrested, and the knife was found open in his pocket. A number of boys were annoying the Italian, and he fell upon this one-who was not of the party-and stabbed him.

CAUTION TO RUM SELLERS-Wholesale Indictments and Arrests for Selling Liquor without Lecense.—During the months of June and July last a large number of applicatiens for license to sell liquor was made to the Board of Excise of the Sixteenth Ward, among whom were some sixty persons who were refused licenses on the representations to the Board by Capt Stevenson, at the head of the Police of that District, on the good and justifiable ground, that they kept discretely houses. In the face of this refusal, and in direct violation of law, these unsuccessful legal rum venders con-tinued on in their course, apparently regardless of the penalty they were hourly subjecting themselvesto. Capt. Steven-sen, resolving that this state of things hould not continue to exist, addressed the following note to the District Attorney, in relation to the matter, which it appears had the desired effect, viz. to cause the Grand Inquest to take cognizance of the delinquents.

The note reads thus:

The note reads thus:

Sixteesth Patrol. District, New York, Sept. 12.

N. R. Biust, Eq., District Attorney—

Sir: The following named persons, engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquors in this District, were each peremptorily refused a license by the Board of Excise, in consequence of each of them keeping a disorderly house, and notwithstanding this, each of them respectively continue to sell without license. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully wake that they may be brought before the Grend Jury, now in session, in order that they may be dealt with according to law. Respectfully, etc.,

THOMAS STEVENSON, Captain.

In accordance with the recommendation of Capt. Stevenson, these parties were presented to the Grand Inquost and all indicted. The names and residences, or the locations where they have been dealing out bad rum, will be found

where they have been dealing out bad rum, will be found White they have been decade our rain, who de founds below, as furnished by Capt. Stevenson to the Court.

O. W. Vincempen, 239 6-bas.
Ches. H. Carober, 671 6th-av.
Livry Stude, 137 6th-av.
Michael filley, 242 West 16th-at.
Michael filley, 242 West 16th-av.

ne Muziny III Scher. Westeler, 101 Ether. n Quinn, 13 Ether. trick Farley 91 Ether. nes Flatin mone, 94 Scher. Trick McKirtzen, 105 Sther. Sign Waish 214 Scher.

Michael filley, 242 West 10th-st.
Edita Reil, 255 West 10th st.
John Rily, 256 West 10th-st.
Owen Mallen, 254 West 10th-st.
Owen Mallen, 254 West 10th-st.
Sein Leeken, 256 West 10th-st.
Parick O'Brien, 114 West 10th-st.
Hugh Byrne, 256 West 10th-st.
Augest Westlike, 118 West 10th-st.
Augest Westlike, 118 West 10th-st.
Cluric, Corne, 156 West 10th-st.
Ann McLeeuer, 256 West 10th-st.
Trendergrant folck), 77 W. 18th,
Michael Geraghey 26 W. 10th-st.
John Jelliwh 37 West 10th-st.
John Jelliwh 37 West 10th-st.
Jacob Glock, 126 West 10th-st.
L M. Otoclastic, 361 West 10th-st.
Thurst Chilary, 25th West 25th-st.
Thurst Chilary, 25th West 25th-st.
Estherd Syne, 25th West 25th-st.
Estherd Syne, 25th West 10th-st.
John German, 15 West 25th-st.
Estherd Syne, 25th West 10th-st. All B Shites, 60 fethers, 12 B Shites, 60 fethers, cosph Wordlew End Jethers, and Met abe 30 fether, and Met abe 30 fether, form Devices 120 west listed. James Painter, 124 West 20 west. These partles being indicted, Judge Boebs accordingly issued beach warrants for their arrest, and placed them in the hands of Officers Campbell and Spicer, attached to the

Court of Sessions, who, on Thursday night, with the assistance of Capt. Sevenson, and a sufficient force of man under his command took FIFTT-ONE of the offenders into metady. The others who are indicted were absent, and could not be found, although thorough search was made for them by the efficers. The accused parties were yesterday morning brenght into the Court of Sessions, and on being ar-raigned, plended gallty to the indictments. They will be brer; he up for sentence on Wednesday next. A day or two since, Mayor Westerveit issued a general

order directing all Captains of Police to report this morning to the Grand Jury, each and every perion selling becomes their respective Wards without license. Therefore we may seen remonably expert that bundreds of unbounsed runs selem who have grown fat and become rich by retaining fair prisons, thereby entalling minery and dough

many hitherto happy families, will be speedily indicted by the Grand Inquest, arrested and brought to justice.

MEETING OF THE RETAIL LIQUOR SELLERS.-A MOCKET attended by about 100 persons engaged in selfing layer, was held at the Broadway House last evening. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Clark & Brown, in Maiden-lane, provided and S. White, of Peck slip, was Socretary. The cell of the neeting, which had been published in the papers, was road

as follows:

Nortex—A meeting of the hotel, restaurant and saloon properties will be held at the Broadway House, on Fr day evening Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock F M., to take into consideration the proposety of raising the price of figures, in paramance of a call signed by Geo. W. Strown,

Johnson & Caritae Geo. W. Har el.

A. B. Johnson, Clark & Brown,

Clark & Brown,

Reuben Lorenge,

Clark & Brown,

Reuben Lorenge,

Clark & Brown,

All those who feel interested will please stread.

The Chairman suggrested that the price of imported liquids.

which have heretofore been sold at six pence per glass, shall be sold at 10 cents per glass. Mr. Lovejoy made a motion

embodying the suggestion of the Chairman.

Charles Abel moved an amendment that the price of drinks of brandy only be raised, and that to one shilling. as there was a good profit on wines and other liquors of

as there was a good profit on wines and other liquors except brondies.

Mr. Upson, of the Capitol Saloou, said that he came there under the impression that the price of brandy only was to be raised. He believed that all were aware that there was no profit on such brandy as ought to be sold. He believed that the public would be satisfied with paying 10 cents for a good glass of brandy.

The Chairman believed that it would be better to make the price of imported liquors uniform—10 cents per glass. Otherwise there would be a great deal of trouble and so thanks.

thanks.

Mr. Abel's amendment was put and lost. The original motion was put, and the vote was almost unanimous in favor of raising the price of all imported liquors to 10 cents.

per glass.

Mr. Upon moved that a Committee be appointed to drait resolutions, and that the meeting, when it adjourns shall adjourn to meet again at which time the names of these who vote in favor of this measure may be signed to an agreement which shall secure a uniform observance of the decision. Before this was decided.

Mr. Lovejoy suggested that it might be well to meet again on Monday evening as, perhaps they are not all prepared to decide with so little reflection.

Mr. Upon moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to present to them on Monday evening, so that they might know what are the wishes of those in the business.

business.

Mr. Hoope, of the Broodway House, moved that a committee of two from each Ward be appointed to go around the Ward and get the views of liquor-dealers and obtain the signatures of those who will raise the price of dischess. drinks.

This question was put and carried. At this point, the meeting having grown smaller by degrees, it was moved by the Secretary that the meeting adjourn until next Friday evening, which was carried, and those remaining retired. A NEW COMPOSING MACHINE.-We yesterday examined

a new machine, invented by Mr. William Mitchell, of this city, for the purpose of setting type. It has keys like a pl-ano, with a number of endless tapes, kept in motion by machinery, to carry the types to the spot where they are so up. The types are laid with the nicked side up, in little brase cases or galleys, some fifteen or eighteen inches long, and just wide enough to admit a type crosswise. Of these cases there are as many as there are small letters and punctuation marks, and they are fixed at an inclination of about 454 over the types, so that when a key is touched a type drops that upon its tape, and is instantly conveyed to another larger tope, to which all the types are carried, and which conveys them all to a little metallic throat, down which they drop upon a table all set up, but requiring to be divided into lines, or justified, by hand. Capitals and Italies have to be laid on the tapes by hand, there being in the machine no keys or galleys for them. Two persons are required to attend the machine—one to work the keys, and one to justify and remove the matter composed. It is a very in-

more space, perhaps, than a piano. Exactly how much work it is capable of performing we have no means of judging, as the arrangements are not yet complete enough to subject it to a regular test. KEAL ESTATE.—The following sales of West Flushing

genious invention. All its parts are simple, and we judge

that it would not easily get out of order. It occupies rather

and System System in Fishings of System in Fishings of System in Higher System in System in Hig

The balance of this property, comprising about 350 of the choicest lots, will be sold in about one week, on the ground.

STRANGERS.-The following are among the arrivals at the

STRANGERS.—The following are among the arrivals at the rincipal Hotels:

HOWARD HOTEL

F. George, N. C.

T. Groy, Elizabeth CRy,

B. C. Lathrep, California.

A. V. Fotter, Providence,

Same Fowle, Florida.

A. L. Frome, Trevidence,

A. J. Frome, Worester, Max.

Cett H. Reiker, Barthagton.

Noch Strome, Os.

HAMILTON, C. W.

A. J. Frome, Worester, Max.

Cett H. Reiker, Barthagton.

Noch Strome, General Howard Colling, New Cliffith, Norfolk, Va.

Theo. Brown, Worleans.

J. C. Dedley, Beston

Rev. A. Jacksen, Virginia.

J. C. Dedley, Beston

Rev. A. Jacksen, Virginia.

J. W. Frocks, Virginia.

J. C. Saton, Cincinnati.

STRIKE OF THE DRIVERS OF THE CARS OF THE TRIA.

STRIKE OF THE DRIVERS OF THE CARS OF THE TRIA.

AVENUE OF THE DRIVERS OF THE CARS OF THE THEO-AVENUE RAILROAD.—As soon as the first car of this Re-road was turned out yesterday morning, and the Sapen-tendent was preparing to send it off, he was met by a party of the drivers, who all declared with one voice that they

would not drive. This demonstration was unexpected by the managers, and they were entirely unprepared. The proceeded to do the best they could, and put on fresh disers: but these, as they were placed on the platform of the cars, were either dragged off or threatened so severely that they gave up their places. The cause of all this has been change with respect to the time which both drivers and canductors are expected to work. The former time for beth was from ten to eleven hours a day, in which five trips were made. By the new regulation they would be required, rule as one day and one additional every alternate day, that is six to day and seven to morrow. This would be two hours additional work on the first day, and four additional house on the second day, or twelve hours to day and four icen is fixen the next day. The present wages for Drivers is twelve shillings per day, and that for Conductors was proposed to be made. We did not hear that the miss complained of the wages, they merely complained of the fine, and that it was too much to require of them. There was a notice posted up in the office for the last three days that this change of time would commence on Friday that this change of time would commence on Friday to made. By the new regulation they would be required ... me, and that it was too much to require of them. There are a notice ported up in the office for the last three days to the change of time would commence on Friday the fifth, and the drivers had thus prepared and made a creenstration as the first car was about to start. When of drivers could be got, Mr. John Murphy, one of the repristors, took himself the reins and drove the first car, one, other persons were found who would have been dragged away as they attempted to do so, he was great risting and disturbance, and the aid of the Police was at length called in; and by the men of the construction. Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, under the commend of Captain Reyner, partial unit was restored, at such of the cars as drivers could be procured for an artiful. Part of the opposition to these new the principle was then given up at the starting place, as say in the same of the drivers were stopped about Police and the have been pastly badly hart. Same police force as for the have been pastly badly hart. Same police force as for the pastless as the deep atched along the line, and the kind of gardine contribution was put down, and two of the ringle after the change of the difficulty that

we then despatched along the line, and this kind of till expectation was pet down, and two of the ringle ball of appetition was pet down, and two of the ringle ball of a petition was not, however, all the didical the preprietors had to contend with, for they had pend room inexperienced drivers, and both their and an an a great risk of being damaged. Indeed, the manual of the Harlem train, so that the Thirdway manched up, and it will cost nearly \$100 to preprie Verturately no one was injured; indeed was but one or two persons in the car at the time, two but one of the convenience of the cars, feared an attack for strikers, and preferred a walk in safety to a did get. Fir. Do sey the superintendant, and Mr. Mood of the manual regulation in force till after the the Board of Directors on Tacsday, but the r